

## Mark schemes

## Q1.

[AO2 = 2 AO3 = 2]

Level	Marks	Description
2	3-4	Application of the top-down approach to offender profiling is clear and accurate. Explanation of the likely outcome is clear, coherent and appropriate.
1	1-2	Application is limited or muddled. Explanation is limited or inappropriate.
	0	No relevant content.

**Possible content:**

- the likely outcome is that more of the participants who profile the murder case will be categorised in the high accuracy category than the low accuracy category and more of the participants who profile the robbery case will be categorised in the low accuracy category than the high accuracy category
- the top-down approach would explain this because it has been found to be more useful for serious cases, such as murder, where the crime scene reveals specific personal details about the person committing the crime than for more common property-based crimes such as robbery.

Full credit can be awarded for answers predicting no difference in accuracy of profile between the conditions, as a growing body of evidence suggests the top-down approach can be effective when profiling non-violent crimes eg Meketa (2017)

Credit other relevant material.

**[4]**

**Q2.****[AO1 = 4]**

Level	Marks	Description
2	3-4	Knowledge of the bottom-up approach to offender profiling is clear and has some detail. There is appropriate use of specialist terminology.
1	1-2	Knowledge of the bottom-up approach to offender profiling is limited/muddled. Use of specialist terminology is either absent or inappropriate.
	0	No relevant content.

**Possible content:**

- data-driven approach that involves using data from crime scene and victim to build a statistical database
- statistical information is analysed to find relationships between crimes
- investigative psychology (David Canter) assumptions include: interpersonal coherence – offender behaves consistently at the crime scene and in real life; details of time/place may indicate base or mode of travel
- geographical profiling – using crime-scene location and local knowledge to provide clues about the offender's life, job, habits etc – 3 key principles are the least-effort, distance decay and the circle/centre of gravity hypothesis
- crime mapping and analysis of spatial decision making – marauders and commuters.

Credit other relevant material.

**[4]**

**Q3.****[AO3 = 4]**

Level	Marks	Description
2	3-4	Evaluation of the bottom-up approach to offender profiling is clear, appropriate and effective. There is appropriate use of specialist terminology.
1	1-2	Evaluation of the bottom-up approach to offender profiling is limited/muddled. Use of specialist terminology is either absent or inappropriate.
	0	No relevant content.

**Possible evaluation:**

- use of evidence to support/contradict the use of the bottom-up approach, eg use of smallest space analysis to determine body disposal sites (Lundrigan and Canter, 2001); analysis of five variables in distinct individual patterns of behaviour (Canter and Heritage, 1990); successful cases, eg John Duffy
- emphasis on data, psychological theory and statistical analysis makes it more objective and scientific than the top-down approach – not reliant on intuition
- can be used for all sorts of crimes, not just violent crimes like murder – comparison with top-down approach
- success depends on accurate and detailed records on crime databases.

Credit other relevant material.

**[4]**